HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. III. WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1822. No. 118.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT,

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have the paper discontinued at the expiration of the year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.—And no paper will be discontinued until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Whoever will procure nine subscribers and guarantee the payments, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the postmasters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

, Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

NEW GOODS.

J. P. SNEED & Co.

HAVE just received from New-York, a good assortment of

Dry Goods, Saddlery, &c.

which were carefully selected by J. P. Sneed, and bought with cash, at small prices, consisting in part of the following:

Superfine and fine Cloths and Cassimeres,
Calicoes and Chitzes, in great variety,
Cambric, figured and plain,
Book, Jaconet, and Mull Muslin,
Real India Mull Muslin,
Linens and Lawns,
8 and 10 quarter Linen damask Diaper, for table cloths,
Russia ditto, for towels,
Dimity, Ribbons, Thread Lace,
Men's and women's cotton Hose,
Vestings, of superior quality and newest fashion,
Buck, beaver, castor, dog skin, and silk Gloves,
Side and Tucking Combs,
Canton and Nankin Crapes,
Cambliet,
Cotton Shawls,
Silk, Fancy and Bandanna Handkerchiefs,
Morocco and velvet Reticules,
Silk and cotton Suspenders,
Bombazets, Sattinets, Silk Velvet,
Blue Velvet, for saddlers, Satteens,
Cotton Cassimeres, Yellow Nankeen,
White Drilling, for summer pantaloons,
Circassian Plaid, Furniture Cambricks,
Ginghams, Checks,
White, striped and plaid Northern Homespun, Bed Ticking,
Water proof and common Hats,
Silk Umbrellas, Cotton Shirting, Oil Cloth,
Twelve quarter Marseilles Counterpanes;
A few superb Muslin Robes, &c. &c.

SADDLERY.

Hog Skins, Men's and Women's Saddle Trees,
Bridle Bitts, and Stirrup Irons, common and plated (variety of patterns,)
Cotton, Worsted and Straining Webbing,
Tacks, common and plated Buckles, all sizes,
Ornaments, Moulding, Martingale Hooks,
Plated Curb Chains, Saddle Heads,
Punches, Hammers, Needles, Boss Nails, and fashionable plated Spurs.

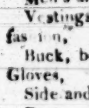
They are in daily expectation of receiving a further supply of Cloth and Cassimere, Furniture Dimity, Long Nankeens, Calico, Ginghams, Seersuckers, Canton Crapes, figured and plain Crape Robes, Crape Shawls and Scarfs Cravating, White Janes, Black Levantines, Sinclows, Sarsnets, very superior Black Satin, Linens, parasols, embroidered, puffed and flounced Robes, Imitation Velvet Handkerchiefs, Merino Shawls and Handkerchiefs, Leather, Morocco, Kid and Prunell Shoes, Straw Bonnets, Morocco Hats, a very superior Violin, &c &c

They have on hand a good assortment of Hard Ware, Cutlery, Chain Traces, Castings, Rice, Sugar, Coffee, Nails, Brads, Sprigs, and Cotton Cards.

The above articles they are determined to sell at small prices for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality may be relied upon.

May 8. 17—3w

Postponed Sale.



The sale of the Lot with its appurtenances, whereon William Clifton now resides, which was advertised to take place on the 15th of April, having been postponed, it will now take place on

Monday the 20th inst.

at the court-house in Hillsborough. It is supposed to be the best stand in the town of Hillsborough for a tavern and house of entertainment. The terms will be made known on the day of sale

Thos. Ruffin, *Trustee.*

May 5. 17—2w

Fifty Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from Greensborough, on Thursday last, a dark sorrel Mare, saddle and bridle. The mare is about fifteen hands high, well set, and in good order, about nine years old, has a star in the forehead, and hind feet white; has been branded on the shoulder with the letters I S, but the owner is not certain that the mark can now be discovered. Fifty dollars reward will be given for the recovery of the mare and conviction of the thief, or twenty-five dollars for the mare alone, or giving such information as will enable the subscriber to get her.

Peter Somers.

Guilford county, April 30. 16—3w

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a deed of trust, executed by Thomas Carey to the subscribers, to secure certain moneys therein mentioned, will be sold to the highest bidder, for ready money, on Thursday the 23d instant, at the dwelling house of said Carey,

One Tract of Land,

with the improvements thereon, containing three hundred acres, lying in the county of Person.

Richardson Nichols,
Wm. B. Jameison,
Trustees.

May 1. 17—3w

Five Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber on the 4th inst. a mulatto boy named *HARRY*, about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high; very likely; no mark recollected. When he left me he had on a roundabout coat and pantaloons of homespun; a pair of shoes nearly new and a black home-made wool hat. He has a down look when spoken to, and stoops forward when walking fast; his feet are very long. The above reward will be given, provided he is caught in Orange county and confined in Hillsborough jail.

Henry Neal.

May 7. 17—3w

NOTICE.

LOST or mislaid a note of hand for two hundred dollars, drawn by Samuel Cole, deceased, payable to the subscriber, dated the 24th of January, 1818 All persons are hereby forwarned trading for said note, as no transfer of the same has ever been made.

William Horn.

Orange county, May 2, 1822. 17—3wp

ALEXANDER & HARRISON,

HAVE on hand the following articles, which they will sell at very reduced prices to suit the times.

Best Saddles, cut back trees, at	$ 16 00 cash.
Plated Gig Harness,	40 00
Common ditto,	25 00
Plated Carriage Harness, elegant,	85 00
Common ditto,	55 00
Breech Bands, by the pair,	8 50
Blind Bridles,	2 25

and all other articles in proportion. They will also credit their work six and twelve months, at a moderate advance on the above prices, or receive in payment any kind of produce. Their shop is on Queen Street over Dr Webb's medical shop.

January 9, 1822. 100—tf

Hillsborough Masonic Lottery.

THE managers of the *Hillsborough Masonic Lottery* conceive themselves to be in duty bound to state to those who have purchased tickets of them, the reasons why the drawing did not commence on Saturday the 2d inst. as had been previously announced. They are as follows:

The returns from agents at a distance were not complete as to the number of sold tickets.

From the best estimate which the returns made would admit of, it was thought, that although a drawing on that day would be safe according to all probable calculations, yet a loss *might* be sustained; and they felt unwilling to proceed to draw, so long as there could be the least possible risk.

By delaying the drawing until a few hundred more of the tickets could be sold, there would then be no risk whatever; and the managers would be able not only to pay to the fortunate adventurers the prizes they draw, but in addition thereto fully to succeed in raising a sum of money adequate to the building a commodious house for the use of the Lodge.

The managers have determined to draw on *TUESDAY* the *FOURTH OF JUNE* next; but should the drawing, however, not then take place, the managers pledge themselves to return the money on demand to every person who may be dissatisfied.

The Managers.

March 5. 08—tf

NOTICE.

BY virtue of a warrant issued by the comptroller of the treasury of the United States of America, I shall expose to public sale, to the highest bidder, for ready money, at the dwelling house of John Vanhook, jr. in the county of Orange and town of Hillsborough, on the 10th day of June next, all his goods and chattels, consisting of one negro man, Ralph, one negro girl, Charlotte, one negro boy, Handy, one sorrel mare, and two cows, twelve windsor chairs, one side board, one desk and book case, one chaney press, three feather beds and bedsteads, three looking-glasses, four walnut tables, and one riding chair, harness and cushions. Also two hundred acres of land, lying and being in the county of Caswell, and also three hundred acres, more or less, in the county of Orange. Due attention will be given.

Beverly Daniel,
Marshal of the district of N. Carolina.
By **James Turner,**
Deputy Marshal.

May 1 16—ts

The Shorter Catechism,

For sale at this office, by the gross, dozen, or single.

BLANKS

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

By authority of the State of North-Carolina.

[Drawing positively to commence on the 4th day of June.]

HILLSBOROUGH MASONIC LOTTERY.

SCHEME.

1	Prize of	5,000 Dollars, is	$ 5,000
1		2,000	2,000
2		1,000	2,000
2		500	1,000
19		100	1,900
19		50	500
100		10	1,000
2500		5	12,500
2626	Prizes,	More Prizes than Blanks.	25,000
2374	Blanks,		
5000	Tickets at 5 dollars, is		25,000

STATIONARY PRIZES.

The last drawn ticket on the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, 6th, 7th, and 9th day's drawing, will be entitled to a prize of 100 dollars.
The first drawn ticket after four thousand have been drawn, will be entitled to a prize of 2,000 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the fifth day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 500 dollars.
The last drawn ticket on the last day's drawing will be entitled to a prize of 5,000 dollars.

All the other prizes will be floating in the wheel from the commencement of the drawing, viz.

2 of	1000 Dollars.	10 of	50 Dollars.
1	500	100	10
3	100	2500	5

Prizes payable ninety days after the drawing is completed, subject to a deduction of fifteen per cent.

Prizes not demanded within twelve months after the drawing is completed, will be forfeited to the wheel.

The drawing will commence as soon as a sufficient number of tickets are sold. The drawing will take place once a week, and five hundred tickets will be drawn each day until completed. Notice will be given in the newspapers published in this place and at Raleigh of the commencement of the drawing.

, Tickets can be had of the managers, and at most of the stores in this place, and at the post office Letters addressed to either of the managers, with the cash enclosed and the postage paid, will be promptly attended to. Tickets will be forwarded to the principal towns in this state, and to the court houses of the adjacent counties, for sale.

James S. Smith,
David Yarbrough,
John Scott,
Thomas Clancy,
Willie Shaw,
} *MANAGERS.*

Hillsborough, May 5,

H. G & Wm. H. Bowers,

HAVE received by the schooners Belvidere, Independence, Margaret Ann, Bold Commander, Venelia, and other late arrivals, their spring supply of

FRESH IMPORTED

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS.

which is much more extensive than usual, and having been principally purchased at auction in the city of New-York, they offer for sale at reduced prices.

Petersburg, April, 1822. 13—2m

Take Notice.

ALL persons indebted to me for TAXES, or that are owing public taxes for the years 1819 and 1820, are respectfully solicited to call on me and settle the same, or they may expect to be called on for settlement according to the law in such case made and provided; for although such a course will be disagreeable to me, I shall be under the necessity of enforcing it. As I do not expect to hold the office of Sheriff longer than the expiration of the term for which I was last elected, it behoves me to bring my official business to a close, and therefore must have my business in that office settled in proper time.

Thomas Clancy, *Sheriff.*

Dec 4 95—

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing, in Hillsborough, N. C. a religious paper, to be entitled

THE

NORTH CAROLINA

Evangelical Intelligencer,

In which will be given the most important information relative to the spread of the gospel, and the consequent melioration of the condition of the human family, with such other intelligence as may be interesting to the christian reader; occasionally enlivened with religious and moral essays, and lighter articles tending to promote christian charity and heavenly-mindedness.

PROSPECTUS.

TO a contemplative mind it is pleasing to look abroad over the various portions of the globe, and observe the improvements which are daily taking place in the condition of mankind. We perceive the dark clouds of ignorance and error, of superstition and fanaticism, gradually wasting away, and the horizon gilded with a brightness indicating the approach of a morning glorious to humanity and rich with blessings to the children of men. These heart-cheering prospects are the natural results of extended information, but more particularly the blessed effects of an expanding knowledge of the divine precepts of the christian religion. A general thrist for knowledge seems to be awakened, and the efforts now making by missionary, bible, and other societies, to diffuse the religion of the gospel, and to inculcate a more attentive observance of our civil, moral, and religious duties, are attended with a success cheering to the heart of the philanthropist.

It is under such circumstances that we present to the friends of christianity in this and the neighboring states, proposals for publishing in this place a weekly paper, calculated to aid the cause in which so many are engaged; and are induced to hope that such an establishment would not be among the least efficient means of promoting religious information. By the multiplication of political papers the minds of the people of this favoured country have been enlightened in the science of government above all the nations of the earth. Through the same means is it not reasonable to expect that moral darkness may be dissipated, the love of religion be inculcated, and a warmth be infused into the hearts of believing christians which would urge them to still greater exertions? For though we are pleased in contemplating the general advancement of christian knowledge, and the meliorated condition of mankind; yet we find much to lament when we look around us and perceive how many are still enveloped in slothful ignorance, the victims of vice and immorality. Though living in a christian land, there are some, alas many, who never enter a church, who never open a bible, who never reflect on the cause or the purpose of their existence. May not the diffusion of religious intelligence tend to remove this listlessness? May it not excite to inquiry? May it not lead to conviction? to reformation? The continual droppings of water wears the hadest stones; may not weekly admonitions and repeated examples melt hearts of stone? Surely there is room to hope that the contemplated work, if properly encouraged, may contribute in some small degree, towards hastening that glorious period, when "the mountain of the Lord's house shall be established in the top of the mountains, and shall be exalted above the hills; and all nations shall flow unto it."

In presenting this prospectus to the public, it is unnecessary farther to explain the nature of the proposed publication. In its conduct, all possible care will be taken to select such matter as may be most interesting and instructive; and the promised assistance of several eminent divines, it is expected, will add usefulness and respectability to the work.

CONDITIONS.

The Evangelical Intelligencer will be published once a week, and contain eight quarto pages, neatly printed on good paper.

The price will be three dollars a year, if paid in advance; otherwise four dollars will be demanded.

No subscriptions received for less than one year; and no subscription will be discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the publisher. A failure to give notice before the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered as a new engagement.

To persons procuring eight subscribers, and remitting the amount of the subscriptions, the paper will be sent gratis.

The publication will commence as soon as sufficient encouragement is obtained to defray the expense

☞ *Persons holding subscriptions are requested to forward to this office the names of the subscribers they may have obtained—retaining the proposals till further notice.*

AGRICULTURAL.

Method of cultivating Barley.

Steep the seed in well or spring water for twelve hours, stiring it frequently from the bottom of the tub or vessel all aroundrand previous to each st ring, all the floating grains, seed weeds, &c. should be carefully skimmed off; thus nothing will remain for seed but sound and perfect grain. The first water should be drawn off at the end of six hours, and immediately replaced by fresh; this again draw off at the end of six hours more; it should be sown, broad cast, the following day, being mixed with a sufficient quantity of wood ashes or plaster, to dry it as much as will be necessary for the purpose of sowing. Thus managed, if the ground be in proper tilth, and fitly prepared, this grain will make its appearance the fifth or sixth day after sowing; whereas if the seed be sown dry, it will probably be three weeks or more before it comes up, particularly if the season be dry. I cannot more forcibly recommend this practice than by giving a brief sketch of an experiment made in England, and taken from the Bath and West of England society's reports. A farmer selected four acres of the same field, treated and prepared it for seeding exactly in the same way, he then divided it into two equal parts; he sowed one part with dry seed, in the common way, the other with steeped seed, as here recommended, and the consequence was, that the latter produced a double crop, although the seed in both cases was the same, save the difference of treatment. The superior quality and condition of the crop seemed to keep pace with the increased quantity. [*Conn. Cour.*

THE NEW NATIONS.

The government of the United States having acknowledged the independence of the nations in Spanish America which have declared their separation from the mother country, the following succinct account of those nations, from the Portsmouth Journal, may be acceptable to our readers.

These nations are, the Empire of Mexico, and the Republics of Columbia, Buenos Ayres, Peru, and Chili.

MEXICO, including the kingdom of New-Mexico and the province of Guatamala, extends from the Pacific Ocean on the south and west, to the uncertain limits of Louisiana and the Gulf of Mexico on the east. The population of Mexico alone, exclusive of New-Mexica and Guatamala, was estimated by Humboldt in 1808, at 6,500,000. Since the beginning of their contest with Spain, the inhabitants of these Provinces have taken a census, which may be considered tolerably accurate. They report the numbers to be, in

Mexico,	5,400,000
Guatamala,	1,800,000
New-Mexico,	800,000
Total,	8,000,000

The city of Mexico, the capital, contains according to Humboldt, 137,000 inhabitants.

The independence of the "Mexican Empire" was declared on the 24th August eighteen hundred and twenty one.

The Republic of Columbia consists of the provinces of Venezuela and New-Granada; and probably includes also the provinces of Cumana, Guiana, and Maracaybo. If so it extends from the Spanish Main on the north, to Buenos Ayres and Peru; and from Dutch Guiana on the east, to the Pacific Ocean; and contains about 3,500,000 inhabitants. Its principal city is Santa Fe de Bogota, containing a population of 40,000.

It will be recollected that the provinces of Venezuela and New-Granada separately declared their independence; and since the year 1808 have maintained a bloodier contest with the arms of Spain, than any of the other provinces. On the 19th December 1819, they united themselves under one government, on the model of the United States, and assumed the name of "the Republic of of Colombia."

BUENOS AYRES, beginning at the 38th degree of south latitude, extends nearly 1600 miles to the north where it is bounded by the unknown regions of Amazonia and Motto-Grosso; and from the Atlantic on the east, about 1000 miles to Chili on the west—Its population is estimated by Humboldt at 1,000,000. The city of Buenos Ayres is supposed to contain about 60,000 inhabitants, and Monte Video about 30,000. The Vice Royalty of Buenos Ayres declared its independence in 1816;

but though it encountered no opposition from the government of Spain, it has been distracted by civil wars, particularly with the Banda Oriental—the eastern shore of the La Plata; and to contests with the neighboring Provinces. It is said now to enjoy entire tranquility.

Peru is perhaps the least known of all the Spanish Provinces. It is more than 1000 miles in length, from New-Granada to Chili, and stretches westward from Buenos Ayres to the Pacific Ocean. The Patriots have estimated its population at 1,700,000.

Lima, its principal city, was founded by Pizarro, and now contains about 53,000 inhabitants; of whom, 17,000 are Spaniards, 9000 Negroes, 3000 Indians; and the rest a mixed race, the decendents of Spaniards and Indians.

Peru was liberated from the power of the Spaniards last summer by an army from Buenos Ayres and Chili, under the command of Gen. San Martin. On the capture of Lima, on the 12th June 1821, they proclaimed their independence.

Chili, extending from Peru to the Archipelago Chiloe, has, in fact, never been entirely conquered from the natives. The Aurocanians, inhabiting about 300 miles of the southern part of Chili, have resolutely maintained their independence against all the attacks of the Spaniards, since the first invasion of Diego Almagor; and the possession of the northern part of the country, which the Spaniards ultimately acquired, cost them more blood and treasure, than all the rest of the continent. One of the finest poems in the Spanish language, the Aurocano of Alonzo de Ercilla, celebrates the wars of this nation with their Spanish invaders.

Spanish Chili is about 780 miles long and 250 broad. Santiago, the capital, contains about 46,000 inhabitants; and Valparaiso about 20,000. The number of inhabitants in the province has never been estimated.—The people proclaimed their independence of Spain in 1818; and have ever since been unmolested in the possessionof their sovereignty.

These five communities are now introduced, by the United States, into the great society of nations. It is impossible to predict the moral and political effects of their independence; but when it is remembered that the blessings of freedom and knowledge are now placed within the reach of fifteen millions of the human race, no sentiments can arise in our hearts, but those of gratitude and joy.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, April 29.

Mr. Sanders, from the select committee apointed to investigate the post office department, made the following report thereon;

This select committee to whom was referred the investigation of the affairs of the Post Office Departmen, have had, according to order, the same under consideration, and beg leave to report,

That, as the attention of the committee was directed to no specific object but to the fiscal affairs of the Post-Office Department generally, they have endeavored to give to their examination such a direction as they consider most likely to elicit any improper transactions in the department, if any such existed, and at the same time to exhibit its concerns in such a point of view as would best enable the house to judge of its management and condition.

The investigation, however, which the committee have been enable to make, has been of too partial a character to prove satisfactory even to themselves. The lateness of the period at which it was commenced, the preliminary calls which they found it necessary to make, added to their other duties on the house, forbid their going into that extensive enquiry into the different contracts, receipts, and expenditures, of the department, which would have required their exclusive attention for weeks, but from which alone a full, fair, and correct report of its various transactions can ever be made. Partial abuses may be examined and exposed, and thus lead to the correction of others of more consequence, though more difficult to discover. The points of inquiry to which the attention of the committee has been especially directed, and the facts which they have been enabled to collect, may not prove without their use. These points are as follow, viz:

1. Whether duplicates of all contracts and proposals made and entered into with the department, have been lodged with the comptroller of the treasury?

2. Whether, in any instance, contracts have been improperly given to one person, in preference to another?

3. Whether the public money has been improperly advanced to contractors, or other persons in the service of the department, in anticipation of their services?

4. Whether certain deputy postmasters have made due returns of the expences incident to their office, and whether they have not been allowed for extravagant expenditures?

Whether thepostmaster general has taken timely steps for the recovery of the different sums due the department from deputy postmasters.

I. With respect to the first point of inquiry, the committee called on the comptroller of the treasury, to be furnished with the duplicates of certain contracts and the proposals, for the purpose of examining the same, which they were unable to obtain. They then addressed a letter to the comptroller of the treasury for the purpose of knowing on what principle the accounts of the postmaster general where audited and setled. In reply, they learnt that from the practical construction given to the act for regulating the post office establishment, the receipts, and not the contracts, were taken as the criterion of settlement, and the post office accounts audited accordingly. If the duplicates of contracts and the proposals, were merely to be deposited for safe keeping with the comptroller, and not as vouchers to direct him in passing upon the different payments made by the postmaster general, it could be a matter of but little consequence whether the requisites of the law in this particular were complied with or not. The committee now learn that a different mode of settlement is determined on; and, though it may be attended with some difficulty and delay, it certainly will produce more correctness and responsibility.

II. On the second point of inquiry, the committee learnt from rumor, that contracts had been improperly obtained from the department, and afterwards sold out to considerable profit. But, from a careful examination of the books in which are entered the different proposals, though they find many instances in which the contract was not given to the lowest bidder, still they have not been enabled to discover any one which particular circumstances might not have justified.

III. On the third point of inquiry, as to moneys advanced contractors, and other persons in the service of the department, in anticipation of their services, the committee find that, on the 1st day of January last, there were on the post office books unliquidated accounts for moneys and debts thus advanced, the amount of $54,354 00

That since that time, there has been repaid by services rendered, 17,288 75

That, of this sum, there was advanced by the late postmaster general, 13.707 49

That most of these advances may have been properly made in aid of post office contracts, though in some instances no such reason could have existed. That, of this amount there will probably be lost something short of $10,000.

In connection with this subject, the attention of the committee has been directed to the transportation of the mail between Philadelphia and New-York, and the employment of Chester Bailey as agent and contractor with the department. They find, so early as 1811, the mail between those cities was carried under the immediate control of the department, under the superintendance of Chester Bailey as agent, and with the property of the United States, purchased for that purpose. That, for the year 1814, as will appear from the annexed account of Chester Bailey, the expense of transporting the mail between Philadelphia and Jersey City, to have been $9.154 20. That the postmaster general then contracted with Chester Bailey, for the transportation of the mail on the same route at six thousand five hundred dollars, giving him the use of the United States' property. That this arrangement continued until 1818, when Chester Bailey agreed to take, at valuation, the United States property, and continue the carriage of the mail at the same price. That the property was valued to him by two contractors, at 2,885, much less than the cost, or what must have been its real value. That, since that time, the mail has been carried, by contract, at six thousand five hundred dollars per annum. It further appears, that there has been paid to Chester Bailey, for various services as agent of the department, 1 042 53. That he receives an annual salary of 800 as agent, besides his travelling expenses, when called on by the department, in discharge of such duties as may be required of him. Whatever necessity may have existed for his employment, whilst the mail between Philadelphia and New-York was carried at the expense of the department, the committee can perceive no such necessity to exist at present.

The act regulating the post office establishment declares that, in no instance, shall deputy postmasters receive a larger compensation than two thousand dollars, after deducting the expenditures incident to their office. It further provides, that every deputy postmaster, whose receipts shall amount to 1,000 dollars, shall make an annual return of the expenses incident to his office. The act does not in express terms, give to the postmaster general a control over their expenses, many of which appear highly extravagant, and ought to be curtailed. From the annexed returns, it will be seen that the commissions of forty-one deputy postmasters, and the contingent expenses allowed for their office, amount to $112,066 75

To which should be added the extra compensation of the deputy postmaster in Washington, one of the number, 1,000 00

Making 113,066 75

The last object of inquiry with the committee, was for the purpose of knowing whether the postmaster general had directed suits in all cases of failure on the part of deputy postmasters within the time prescribed by law, and if not, whether he had charged himself with the amount of their account, for failing to do so. This was a fact difficult to ascertain, as well from the multiplicity of deputy postmasters, the number against whom suits had been brought, and the particular time of instituting the same. The committee find from the balances as stated on the books of the post office department, there appears due to the general post office, up to the first day of January last, $424,462 24½

That of this sum there was due from deputy postmasters in office, and who had gone out of office, 370,108 24½

That of this sum there was in suit, as near as could be ascertained, 100,000 00

But whether these suits were instituted within the time prescribed by law, the committee have not been enabled to ascertain.

In conclusion, the committee will submit a brief comparative view of the receipts and expenditures of the department, between a former and the last year.

The receipts of the post office department for the year 1815, were		$ 961,782 00
For transportation of the mail	$ 521,970 00	
Compensation and incidental expenses	282,452 00	
		894,422 00
Balance in favor of the department,		$ 157,360 00
The receipts for the year 1821 were		$ 1,029,102 00
For transportation of the mail	814,998 06	
Compensation and incidental expenses	365,003 00	
		1,1 61 00
Against the department		$ 150,959 06

On the 31st of December last, there were 693 contracts, for the carriage of the mail, on 1048 post routes. But whether these increased objects of expenditure, or the want of proper management in the post office concerns, has produced this large difference, the committee will not undertake to decide.

As the investigation of the committee has resulted in what may require legislative enactments, and as they have no power to report by bill, they submit the following resolution.

Resolved, That the committee appointed to investigate the affairs of the Post Office department, be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The report was ordered to be printed, and laid on the table.

Mr. Dwight then moved that the house do consider a motion which he this morning laid on the table; and the house agreed to consider it—ayes 69, noes 57; which motion is in the following words:

Resolved, That a select committee be appointed to examine the decisions of the second comptroller of the treasury, with the power to send for persons and papers, and leave to report at the next session.

This motion produced a debate which continued, without taking a question on it, until the hour arrived beyond which original motions could not be considered. Of course, it was laid on the table.

The bill from the senate to repeal the 14th section of the act to reduce and fix the military peace establishment, (which section establishes gen. Scott's regulations for the government of the army) was read a third time; and the question being on its passage—a debate took place, which was put an end to by a motion by Mr. Archer to lay the bill on the table, which was carried.

The engrossed bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, was read a third time, and passed, 17 to 68.

An engrossed bill in addition to the act for the prompt settlement of the public accounts, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to authorize the appointment of deputy collectors of the customs was read a third time, and, after a few explanatory observations by Mr. Tomlinson, in answer to an inquiry of Mr. Wood, the bill was passed.

The bill to reduce the compensation of the members of congress, &c, was then taken up, and the question recurred upon the amendment offered by Mr. Rochester, to the proposition of Alex. Smyth, to recommit the bill with instructions to report the same in such a manner as to reduce the compensation of the officers of the government 20 per cent.

Mr. Rochester's proposition was so modified by the mover, as to provide that no clerk's salary shall be reduced below $800. After a few remarks by Messrs. Tucker, of Va. and Rochester, the question was taken, and the motion prevailed—yeas 66—nays 61.

After several attempts to amend the bill, and considerable debate, on motion of Mr. S. Smith, who said it was necessary to act on the military appropriation bill, it was laid on the table, 72 votes to 71.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the state of the union, on the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822.

Mr. Smith of Md. moved an amendment to the bill so as to appropriate $50,000 for the compensation due the citizens of Georgia by the Creek nation.

Mr. Gilmer moved to amend the amendment by striking out the sum of 50,000, and to insert in lieu thereof the sum of $100,000, and supported his motion in a speech of considerable length. This motion was lost, and that for 50,000 prevailed.

Mr. Gilmer submitted the following:

"For the purpose of holding treaties with the Cherokee and Creek tribes of Indians for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the state of Georgia pursuant to the fourth section of the first article of the agreement and cession concluded between the United States and the state of Georgia on 24th April, 1802, the sum of $50.000.

The motion was supported at length by Mr. Gilmer, who was followed on the same side by Mr. Rhea, who concluded by moving to insert after the word "Georgia," the words "and Tennessee."

The amendment was supported by the mover, and opposed by Mr. Cocke, Mr. Tatnall, and Mr. Reid, who also supported the amendment which was offered, when the question was taken, and the amendment was negatived, and the appropriation as proposed by Mr. Gilmer was agreed to.

Mr. Baldwin moved to insert an appropriation of $3000 for the preservation of ammunition, which was agreed to, and the bill was reported to the house as amended, and then the house adjourned.

Tuesday, April 30.

Mr. Smyth of Md. from the committee of ways and means, to whom was referred so much of the president's message as relates to the fiscal concerns of the government, made a report thereon, which estimates that the revenue for the present year will be adequate to the necessary expenditures, and will leave in the treasury, at the end of the year, a surplus of 713,548 dollars. The report was ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

The resolution yesterday moved by Mr. Dwight, for instituting a committee, with power to send for persons and papers, and to report at the next session on the subject of the decisions of the second comptroller of the treasury, was again taken up.

Mr. Wright withdrew the amendment which he yesterday proposed to it; and the question being taken on agreeing to the original motion, it was decided in the negative. So the resolution was rejected.

On motion of Mr. Hardin, the house took up the bill to reduce the compensation of the members of congress, &c. The question recurred upon Mr. Wright's motion, to add to the instructions a proviso that the mileage should be at the rate of 30 instead of 20 miles per day for the members, which was decided in the negative, 87 to 79 votes.

Mr. H. Nelson moved to add to the instructions a provision, the purport of which was, that the bill should be reported so as to allow to the members of the present congress an averaged allowance of six dollars per day for attendance, and six dollars per day for every twenty miles travel, for the current and next session.

Mr. Montgomery moved to strike out the word *six* dollars where they occur in the motion of Mr. Nelson, and to insert in lieu thereof the word *four* dollars; and on that question he called for the yeas and nays which were ordered, and having gone about half through with calling the same,

Mr. Nelson accepted of the modification.

Mr. Hardin stated that under the motion as it now stood, the members at the next congress would have to bring their own provisions, and pay out $276 for the honor of coming here, and if it prevailed, he would venture to predict that, notwithstanding the professions of patriotism, not five members would be found at that time to attend the house.

Mr. Montgomery remarked that he had not adverted to the consequences to which the motion would lead at the time he had proposed it, but as it was done he should not recal it.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, and decided in the negative.—Yeas 33, nays 132.

Mr. Pierson renewed the motion, as originally proposed by Mr. H. Nelson, so as to make an average allowance of six dollars for both sessions of the present congress, which was negatived, 108 to 52 votes.

After a variety of other motions, the house adjourned without getting through the bill.

Wednesday, May 1.

Mr. Gorham moved for the printing of two thousand additional copies of the report of the committee on the Suppression of the Slave Trade, which it appears it is not intended to call up for decision at the present session. The motion was supported by the mover, and Mr. Tomlinson, on the ground of the subject, and the necessity for a full examination of it during the recess, and was opposed by Mr. Cocke; when the question was put and carried—ayes 77.

Mr. F. Johnson moved that the committee of the whole be discharged from the further consideration of the bill "further to regulate the post office department," which was agreed to. The said bill was then taken up by the house, and, after undergoing a number of amendments (amongst which were the expunging of those provisions of the bill which proposed an increase of postage, except where the distance exceeded 740 miles, and that limiting the number of newspapers to be received by printers) the bill was ordered to be engrossed.

Thursday, May 2.

Mr. Warfield delivered in a report on the subject of publishing the debates in future, which, after some remarks, was ordered to lie on the table.

The bill "urther to regulate the post office department," was read a third time, and passed.

Mr. Hardin proposed that the house proceed to the consideration of the compensation bill—but, on motion of Mr. Smith, of Md. the bill making further appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1822, was again taken up for consideration, which engaged the house for the remainder of the day without finishing it.

Friday, May 3.

The house resumed the consideration of the military appropriation bill, which having gone through was ordered to be engrossed.

The bill for abolishing the U. States trading establishments with the Indian tribes, was completed and ordered to a third reading.

The compensation bill being called up, was on motion of Mr. Sanders, ordered to be laid on the table without a division.

Several bills of no great importance were passed.

Saturday, May 4.

The president informed the house that the letter which he had received from Mr. Russell, in relation to the treaty of Ghent, (and which had been called for) was marked by the writer *private;* that it communicates a difference of opinion between him and a majority of his colleagues on certain transactions, which, if made known, would of course bring forward statements from his two remaining colleagues. The president declines, therefore, communicating the letter, except the house, with a knowledge of these circumstances, shall desire it.

The president returned the bill for the preservation and repair of the Cumberland road, with his reasons for declining to give it his signature, which shall be given hereafter. They are similar to those heretofore given by him against acts on subjects of Internal improvement, on the ground that the constitution does not authorize congress to act on these subjects.

The bill was laid on the table.

Several bills of minor importance were passed.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, May 15.

In our paper of the 8th inst. we made some remarks on the inefficacy of our laws for the punishment of manslaughter; particularly occasioned by a paragraph in the Western Carolinian informing us that William Wood had been admitted to take the benefit of the insolvent laws. Since the publication of that paper we have received the Western Carolinian of the 30th ult. which contains the following

Erratum—In our last we mentioned that Wood, who was convicted of manslaughter at the last term of our Superior Court, was admitted to the insolvent debtors' oath. We were under a mistake: the application in Wood's behalf was made by his counsel, but the judge promptly rejected it. It was Medley after his acquittal, who was allowed the benefit of the insolvent act.

We are glad that our laws are thus relieved from the gross absurdity which the information as we first received it, would cast upon them. We are glad that there is *some* difference in the punishment awarded to the gratification of a licentious passion, under the influence of which the life of a fellow being is violently and suddenly destroyed—and the inability to comply with a contract of a few dollars in amount. But there is still too much similarity in the punishment—*both suffer imprisonment in the county jail.* Some more adequate punishment should be provided for an offence which stands so high in the catalogue of crimes. Imprisonment in the the county jail for a limited period, when a support is given without labour, does not satisfy the demands of justice; and fine frequently falls with more se-